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A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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COCKROACH PAVEMENTS VS. SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

By Victor L. Berger.

THERE is a general ordinance in Milwaukee, passed some years ago, forbidding the further laying of wooden pavements in the city.

Wooden pavements are above all things very unsanitary. They virtually begin to rot almost the very moment they are laid. They bear the infectious germs of many diseases. Typhoid and scarlet fever and many other deadly maladies lurk in the wooden pavement.

The urine of horses gathers under the blocks, and the heat of the sun develops dangerous gases. The upper layer of the pavement and the manure form a filthy "olla putrida"—just as dangerous to the eyes and the lungs when it is dry, as disgusting when it is wet.

Besides, wooden pavements are expensive.

It is true that the cheapest kind of wooden blocks cost only \$1.37 the front foot. But the resistance of wood for pavements is very small as compared with brick or stone. Every wooden block is of varying hardness. It will wear unevenly. In the soft parts there are holes in a very short time, while the harder parts form humps.

Therefore, in all European cities, and even in Russia, a country where lumber is very much cheaper than in America, wooden pavements are discarded. In Germany, Austria, France and Italy they are not used at all, although Germany and Austria have very wide and extensive forests.

Whenever cheap pavements are wanted in the cities of the old world—and they are usually much better paved than the average American city—round cobble stones ("hard heads" or "niggerheads" as we call them in this country) are used extensively. Here they are only used in alleys, but they are laid very carefully.

Of late, iron bricks or so-called blue bricks, have been used in many European towns, especially in England. The work is mostly done by the cities directly—and thus the profits of the contractor and a great deal of fraud are avoided.

We might well follow that example.

Free drinks and plenty of cigars and the united efforts of the self-satisfied business men of the Tenth ward, elected as alderman the owner of a little "jungle" in that ward, a certain Valentine Gerhardt. By selling some of the wieners of the Chicago packing houses and making a still cheaper quality of his own, this man has succeeded in acquiring a property of 150 feet on Fond du Lac avenue.

He now feels that he is a "desirable citizen."

Fond du Lac Avenue needs paving. According to the general ordinance he would have to lay a brick pavement there at the price of \$2.30 per front foot, while wooden blocks would only cost \$1.37.

Furthermore, the brick pavement would be assessed against his property, while the wooden pavement would come out of the repair fund, and the people of the entire ward would pay for his pavement.

And while Mr. Gerhardt makes profit enough on his wieners—so that he might well afford to pay for the pavement in front of his jungle, yet true to his cockroach boss instinct, he prefers that the other people in the ward should pay it for him.

And there are some more cockroach business men of the same type in the Tenth ward. So it was easy enough for Mr. Gerhardt to get up a "sentiment" among them for paving Fond du Lac Avenue with wooden blocks instead of bricks.

And with the help of his Republican and Democratic brothers in the common council—by swapping votes—and by voting for one crooked measure and trading for another—Mr. Gerhardt succeeded in suspending the general ordinance for the special benefit of the cockroaches on Fond du Lac avenue.

Gerhardt gloats over his victory. And the Free Press hopes to knock out Social-Democracy with wooden pavement.

But Mr. Gerhardt did not gain his point by his ability, because he has none. He is ignorant. He can not express himself either in the English or the German language with any degree of accuracy. He simply employed the methods of the huckster, to which he was accustomed in his business, in the common council. But he was in favor of rottenness, and so he won.

But the permission for the use of wooden blocks on Fond du Lac avenue means a big step backward.

We have heard so much about a "greater Milwaukee" and a more beautiful Milwaukee, but here we are going back to the rottenest and ugliest and most unsanitary pavement—to a pavement which is the joy of the lumberman, the contractor and the undertaker.

Besides, in this case it is a dishonest pavement. A few denizens of Teutonia avenue also wanted a dispensation to pave their street with cedar blocks. But a committee was appointed to investigate, of which ex-Mayor Rauschenberger was a member. Rauschenberger is not a Social-Democrat, but at least is a broad-minded citizen. The committee reported not only against the wooden pavement, but in favor of a bituminous pavement, which is even more expensive than bricks. They decided that the best is the cheapest.

Now, if Fond du Lac avenue is to be paved with cedar blocks, these citizens will also have the pleasure of helping to pay for the pavement on Fond du Lac avenue besides, because wooden pavements are charged against the ward fund.

And what is of even greater importance, the decision of the common council means that we consider the temporary saving of a few paltry dollars to Mr. Valentine Gerhardt and other cockroach business men as of greater importance than the health of the working men and their wives and children who live in the neighborhood.

But the politicians, hucksters and "business men" owning property on the upper end of Fond du Lac avenue in the Twentieth and Twenty-second wards, seeing the great victory of their confere, Alderman Gerhardt, in the Tenth ward, now also demand that their part of the street shall be paved with wood. They want also to graft on the working men who own little houses on the side streets.

But their aldermen, being Social-Democrats, believe in representing men, and not "business"—believe in honesty and not in graft. The Social-Democrats refused to heed the demand for the graft.

Thirty "owners" of the Twenty-second ward, among them the "Dahlmann estate," therefore asked Gerhardt to represent them in the common council, and to ask for a permit to graft on their fellow citizens, since their own aldermen refused that honor.

And the cheap politician who wrote the petition even went so far as to declare: "We have petitioned the representatives of the Twenty-second ward without avail. It is known that these gentlemen champion the principles of the initiative and referendum. But it would seem as if these principles in their esteem were mere abstractions or, at best, for use in cases which they select and when they elect."

Great Scott! What an idea the signers of this petition must have of the referendum! Do they mean that only the dollars and cents are to be counted at the referendum? Or will they permit to count the voters? If dollars and cents only are to count, then the "Dahlmann estate" alone will have more weight than all the citizens of the Twenty-second ward.

We Social-Democrats are not a bit afraid of the result of any referendum, if one is taken. In a referendum the Dahlmann estate would have no vote, but the citizens of the ward, house owners and others at whose expense the Dahlmann estate wants to graft on the ward fund, will have thousands of votes.

The cockroach business men may own and rent five or six houses on Fond du Lac avenue, but he would have only one vote, while his tenants may have a dozen votes and more.

Some of these preachers better sharpen up a bit. Labor is advancing faster than they are. The Labor Day sermons that used to be preached are only laughed at by labor now.

When you see an editorial in a capitalist paper headed Labor day, you can tell beforehand just what it is going to say. Capitalist Labor day dope is always capitalist Labor Day dope.

The millionaire may be a workman according to your way of looking at it, Mr. Hearst, but we notice that he does not ask for a place in the Labor Day parades. Marching would be too much like work, and he doesn't hanker after work.

But it may be ventured that the untruths of the "nature fakirs" really do the denizens of the forest less injury than the blood-spattering bullets of the president who sets himself up as the protector of the good name of the animals, at a presidential rate per line for good magazine "copy."

There's been uselessness in Toledo. Some gentlemen were convicted of violating the anti-trust law and a joking Texas paper pretended to be worried for fear the "gents" would actually get into jail and reach the common crooks more dangerous ways of crookedness. But we haven't heard of their going to jail yet, so the common crooks are probably still uncontaminated.

The telegraphers demand a 15 per cent increase, an eight-hour day, abolition of the blacklist, and a legal assurance of immunity from such treatment as the companies have accorded them in the past. They are forced to work exhausting hours, and their pay is not at all commensurate with the skill of their work. While they have a powerful corporation to fight, their fight thus far has showed wonderful staying powers and the fact of an undoubted and long standing list of grievances. It is a case of the worm turning.

The capitalist press seem to have seized on a, to them, rich morsel in the case of a man named Earle, an artist and "Socialist," who so far as a newspaper straining after sensations can be believed, discovered after being married some time that he really loved another woman, whom he says was intended for him by fate before either of them were born—this sort of a claim is supposed to emanate from a Socialist! As a matter of fact the man Earle is unknown to the Socialist movement, if indeed he is not entirely a capitalist press invention.

The doubter, the man who shakes his head and says that Socialism is not coming, has an awkward time of it these days. All about us are the evidences of the working of the new principle. Just the other day the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts appointed a commission to investigate a plan for state pensions for persons over 65 years of age, and this was done in accordance with legislative action had some time before. It is things such as this that show the direction in which we are tending, that show how the old ideals are passing by and the new coming to the fore.

Tammany hall must be uneasy over the Socialist agitation, for its waukee protection against the germs of typhoid and scarlet fever. They are entitled to be protected against pneumonia and all kinds of pulmonary diseases.

The Dahlmann estate does not care. The cockroach business men who own the houses on Fond du Lac avenue do not care. And Valentine Gerhardt does not care.

And we dare say that Uncle Isaac Stephenson, who sells cedar for cedar blocks, and who owns the Free Press, does not care how many proletarians become diseased. And the editors of the Free Press do not care. And George Brander, the owner of the Germania and Herald, who also owns extensive cedar swamps up north, does not care.

And that is one of the reasons why these papers are so strongly in favor of wooden pavements. The other reason is that they are in favor of political rottenness and graft in every way, and opposed to progress, purity and the Social-Democratic party.

But the organized working class of Milwaukee does care. And if the old parties want to make rotten pavements versus sanitary pavements and Social-Democracy one of the issues at the next election, we are ready.

poice have been unusually active lately in breaking up Socialist street meetings. Our comrades have faced the music like martyrs, and after a lot of them had been arrested and it was plain that others would step into their places as fast as required, the joke began to be on the officials. The Socialists are now fighting the matter in the courts, with some prospect of securing their rights under the constitutional guaranty of free speech. Some idea of the magnitude of the persecution may be had from the fact that on one evening alone thirty-one Socialists were locked up.

"We, who believe in the study of nature, feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life." So says President Roosevelt in his attack on the alleged nature fakirs. But as all accounts seem to agree that the president's interest in wild creatures is the same interest the fox has for the fluttering and defenseless bird into which it sinks its dripping tushes, there will be those who will accuse the president of hypocrisy. The president's pretensions to love for the wild animals is about as suspicious as his declarations of love for the working class.

Comrade Harry Quelch, editor of the London Justice, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation of England, characterized the Peace congress as a "thieves' supper," in his speech at the international Socialist congress at Stuttgart, and the authorities promptly notified him that he must get out of the country unless he took it back. He refused, and the government sent a uniformed escort to be sure that he took the first train out. The town turned out to also participate in the escort and there were cheers every step of the way, and Quelch was assured that the populace regarded him with favor if the "government" did not. Quelch said in his "thieves' supper" speech that the governments were assembled at the Hague to find ways of agreement by which murder and exploitation of the world could be carried on as cheap as possible, which was surely a center shot, for the idea of the peace congress grew out of the complaint that wars had grown to be too expensive. The consideration was money, not human lives.

A capitalistic cable dispatch to the American capitalist newspapers says that England is in an anti-Socialist panic. This is, of course, a stretching of the facts, but there may really be some grounds for the report. The fact that Socialism has invaded the house of parliament, that it has just carried two parliamentary districts in bye-elections, when no one suspected that it would, and that the Socialistic demand for justice to the workers is now being voiced and fenced within the great law-making body, these must naturally be a little disquieting to the lords and ladies and highnesses, and grades and eminences who have been bred to believe that they are the superior clay of earth and that the class that smells of honest sweat are simply the beasts of burden provided by an all wise providence for the pleasure and the support of the lordly lords, ladies, highnesses and eminences. It

makes the unfit "quality" feel a little shaky when the common trash actually get a start toward governing themselves. But there is no panic. The Socialists of England are Englishmen, neighbors, fellow countrymen. The capitalists are not afraid of these people, in a panicky sense, only they fear for their time honored grafts.

The collapse of the cantilever bridge at Quebec, by which ninety workmen lost their lives, was a good exemplification of the utter disregard of human life felt by capitalism. The bridge was known to be unsafe, but the contractors continued the construction in the hope that it might stand the strain long enough to get the two spans together. Human labor is cheap, and there is always plenty more of it to be had. In this bridge horror we see the actual advantage, in one sense, of the chattel slavery system over the present system of free labor. If those ninety men had been chattels, the slaves of the contractors, not one of their lives would have been risked on the wobbling structure, for every slave lost would have meant the loss, more or less, of a thousand dollars. The difference between the care of the slave laborer in the old days and the care taken of the free laborer in the present day is as wide as the antipodes.

A banker-politician who got on the Milwaukee school board by appointment of old party politicians in office, presents as his first action on that board a resolution providing for talks to the school children by "business" men. So this like Stephenson reformer's conception of the public schools is seen to be not that of education but "business," of training children to be good "hands" for the master class to skin dollars out of. What a wry face this wonderful "reformer" would make if the Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee school board introduced a resolution providing for talks to the children by trade unionists. And yet labor organization is nearer to the children in the schools than militant capitalism. And there would be even much more reason for having the trade unionists do the talking, for trade unionism SEEKS TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE MASSES, while the "business" men TRY TO LOWER IT, so as to get their labor power cheaper. And, finally, how on earth could the "business" men, of the sort he wants to have make talks, really say anything to the pupils, when it is remembered that they are usually so self-centered on profit-greed that they are actually stupid on all other subjects!

There is one advantage of getting exchanges from all over the world. It enables a person, for instance, to realize how universal is medical fakism. We get a little balm for our feeling of outrage that some American Socialist papers are content to let the patent dopes make game of their readers, by finding that the same evil exists among some Socialist papers of the antipodes. Thus we pick up the Cape Socialist of Capetown, Africa, and find that Dr. Billiam's Pink Pills for Pale Peoples does not confine its graft to this country alone. Then in the Worker, of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, we come upon the familiar figure of the consumption cure fakir from Kalamazoo, Michigan, pointing at the reader with his itching hand extended, just as he does in our own capitalist Sunday papers. The world is his country to catch dupes in, and Australia seems to have dupes aplenty, too, for he has a branch in Sydney. Then there is Doan's Shiver Pills, and so on. Let us see if the Socialist press cannot cut off a little of this internationalism of the medical hary at least!

Comrade Otto Mack, formerly of Milwaukee but now a resident of Germany, sends us a photograph of the international Socialist congress, in session at Stuttgart. Comrade Mack had the British and American delegates under his charge as a voluntary guide during the congress, and made it easy for them to see all points of interest.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION in MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee: Labor day was celebrated Monday with becoming eclat and show of "hands." A grand parade was held from the center of the city to Pabst park, in which the organized workers proudly stepped to the strains of Marschelles and other inspiring music. Pabst park is a big park, but it was crowded almost from the moment the paraders reached it, just before noon to the approach of the midnight hour. In the afternoon Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor of the Workers' Magazine, of Denver, made the address of the day and held a large mass of people by his eloquence and his appeals for brotherhood and labor emancipation. The weather was ideal.

The parade started promptly at 10:30, headed by the grand marshal, Business Agent Fred Heise, of the Plumbers and the directory of the Trades Council. The spectators were lined up at every point of vantage, the shipping yards of Pabst Dredging company on lower Third street, and the large line of freight cars, furnishing especially favorable seats for a large number. The marshals consisted of Fred Heise for the first division, in which a place of honor was given to the striking telegraphers; Fred W. Wilson for the second division, made up principally of the metal trades; Joseph Britt of the third division, made up of the building trades; John Rader, of the fourth division, composed of brewery unions; and Frank E. Neumann for the fifth division, composed of the

WE WANT TO KNOW—AND HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW

By Victor L. Berger.

OUR party is pre-eminently the organization of the proletariat. This means that it is pre-eminently the champion of the "under dog."

This is a part of our immediate work.

The under-dog, whoever he may be or wherever he may be—and whether belonging to our party or not—can come to us and to our representatives and say, "I am downtrodden. I am oppressed. Help me as much as you can. See to it that I get a square deal."

And he is no Social-Democrat who refuses to see that the poor under-dog gets a square deal.

The Social-Democratic party is the political expression of the wage workers, of the workers for wages, even when they call their wages salary.

And since no other political organization depends upon general education and general enlightenment for its very existence and for its progress to such degree as our party—we have to take particular interest in the schools.

We are interested in the school children, in the school teachers, in the school books, in the school buildings. In short, in everything that pertains to the schools.

And the old Roman adage—"Whom the gods hate, him they make a pedagogue"—still holds good today.

The teachers are shamefully underpaid. The average man in every organized trade is getting better wages than the average school teacher. The only position in the public schools which is fairly paid is that of the principal.

When I speak of the meagerness of the teachers' remuneration, I have also to except the superintendents, and particularly, in Milwaukee, that great man, Carrol G. Pearse.

Mr. Pearse gets \$6,000 a year.

He gets \$1,000 more than the governor of Wisconsin, \$2,000 more than the mayor of Milwaukee, \$3,000 more than the president of the state university, and over thirteen times as much as the poor teacher who begins to take a class in the public schools of Milwaukee city.

Not that I would begrudge Mr. Pearse's salary. I know he needs the money, and the "doodle book" proves it. But I am of the opinion that if there were salaries to be raised, the directors ought to have raised the salaries of the poor teachers first, who get only \$450 a year.

Nor has Mr. Pearse accomplished any great wonders so far. Our schools are surely not better than they were three years ago when he arrived. Some say they are worse. The only change that has been noticed is that the poor teachers seem to be more downtrodden than ever before, and more afraid of letting anybody know that they are on earth.

And the ravages of the various book trusts—the Independent companies as well as the American book company—are felt in about the same way as before, as every parent who has had occasion to buy books for his little ones during the past week will readily affirm.

Only for one thing we shall have to give Mr. Pearse credit.

Every school superintendent, by virtue of his office, must of course, be more or less politic. But we never have had as keen a politician in the office of school superintendent as we have in Mr. Carrol G. Pearse. His work in Madison on the school board bills showed it. With the acute scent of a stag-hound, he very soon found the political gang with which it was most profitable to tie up. And he very soon became a Half-Breed of the 33d degree. Although a superintendent of the public schools, he plugged for that great lumber gatherer, Uncle Ike Stephenson, for United States senator.

This was Pearse's only great deed.

But he immortalized himself twice in a smaller way.

He reduced Principal Lan of the Thirtieth district school to the position of German teacher, after a service of over forty years as principal and two years as superintendent of Milwaukee public schools. And he reduced Principal Tiefenthaler also to the position of teacher of German, after a service of thirty-six years in the public schools, during twenty-one of which he served as principal.

And this, by the way, also shows the high opinion and the high regard which Superintendent Pearse has for German instruction—he puts teachers on that "job" of whom he thinks they are good for nothing else.

Lan, being about seventy-five years old, submitted without a struggle. But Tiefenthaler, being a man in the best years of his life, wanted to know the reason. He received very scant courtesy from the old school board, which was entirely dominated by Carrol G. Pearse.

But in the new board the Social-Democrats are stronger, and upon motion of Director Albert J. Welch, Mr. Tiefenthaler has been finally granted a hearing and Mr. Pearse has been instructed to file his charges against Mr. Tiefenthaler.

Until now, Mr. Pearse had set himself upon a very high horse.

He simply declared that Tiefenthaler had no rights in the premises at all, because at the end of every year his term expired simply by the fact of his not being reappointed by Mr. Pearse, and that filing of charges or any hearing was unnecessary—although Mr. Pearse, by appointing Mr. Tiefenthaler as special teacher of German, thereby himself acknowledged that Tiefenthaler was a fit person to teach in the public schools.

On the other hand, Mr. Tiefenthaler says:

"It is not strange that my utter incapacity did not come to light until the appearance of Mr. Pearse, under whom I have had the pleasure of serving a little more than two years, while I worked as a principal under and with Superintendents Anderson, Beckham and Siefert for nineteen years." "Admitting for argument's sake that the superintendent's statements be true, would not my thirty-six years of faithful service entitle me to a word of warning, of admonishment, of criticism from the superintendent or his assistants? Should I not have been told to mend my ways? But, neither Supl. Pearse during his two years of office, nor his assistants, ever uttered one word indicating that all was not right."

Whatever the case may be, it is clear that Tiefenthaler is at least entitled to a hearing. The citizens of Milwaukee, who are the employers of both Mr. Tiefenthaler and Mr. Pearse, are entitled to know why Mr. Pearse has discharged Mr. Tiefenthaler.

And I want it understood very plainly, that although Mr. Pearse is getting \$6,000 a year and Mr. Tiefenthaler was getting only \$2,000, not Mr. Pearse, but the city of Milwaukee, is the employer of Mr. Tiefenthaler.

Even the school directors are not the employers. They are only our agents. And in any case when the people want to know the facts, the school directors are in duty bound to give these facts. If they cannot, or in case they will not, the people, the electors of Milwaukee will see to it that other men shall be put in their places who will know their duty and fulfill it. This is the last school board in Milwaukee that has ever been "appointed."

Now, with all this, of course, I do not claim to know whether Tiefenthaler was a good principal or not. The charges and the investigation ought to show.

If Mr. Tiefenthaler has done his duty, he ought to be reinstated in spite of Mr. Pearse. If Mr. Tiefenthaler is not capable of filling the position, then, of course, he ought not to be reinstated.

But we want daylight on the matter.

Victor L. Berger

which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25 cts.

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Recent HERALD callers: John M. O'Neil, Denver, Col.; Chester L. Campbell, Paw Paw, Mich.; Paul Ehmman, Cincinnati, O.; Carl Wentorf, Robert H. Wentorf, Two Rivers, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Johnson, Henry Kuebler, Chicago.

Father McGrady has written an article for the Arena Magazine on the subject of the Catholic church and Socialism. He says that the efforts of certain clericals to obstruct the advance of Socialism will surely end in their defeat, for nothing can keep the people away from its emancipating truths.

A third and enlarged edition of Moyer's "Song of Socialism" has just been issued. Music has played a great part in nearly every movement and will probably do its share in ours, although slow to make its appearance. As we are now developing a literature, and with great rapidity, the song need will probably soon be satisfied. The Moyer book contains some stirring pieces, the popularity of which time will prove. Already they are being sung in meetings and conventions. We can supply the book. It costs 25 cents a copy, or five for \$1.

An item regarding the poem by May Beals in our Labor day issue was set up but in the crowding of the make-up of the final pages got set aside. What we tried to say was that the poem was kindly sent us by the gifted author out of the contents of the forthcoming first number of the Red Flag, which will be published from Abbeville, La. Comrade Beals requests that all mail sent her to Abbeville be sent in plain envelopes, as she is not at all certain of the disinterestedness of the post office force at that place touching politics, especially working class politics. The Red Flag will be issued in October at \$1 a year, or 10 cents the copy. Locals will do a very helpful thing if they will order one hundred copies through a newsdealer. Those ordering it direct are asked to address Miss Beals personally, and not by the name of the magazine, and to make out money orders also to her personally. Will the Socialist papers also give the above facts to their readers?

Inasmuch as Mr. Wilshire is still exploiting his gold mountain stock scheme by means of his magazine, which circulates largely among trusting Socialists, we feel compelled to again sound a warning. We advise comrades who may have a few dollars laid by to steer clear of all mining speculations, for they are most of them a delusion and a snare. The fact that Wilshire has been unloading on Socialists his own stock, which cost him little or nothing, at a ratio of profit almost beyond the dreams of avarice, while the purchasers supposed the stock was treasury stock and that their money went direct toward developing the "mountain of gold" does not tend to inspire confidence in his methods or in the sincerity of his comradeship. There are no reliable reports from the West to indicate that there are mountains of gold in the Bishop district, and Western men familiar with mining, with whom we have spoken during

Louis, Mo. Morgan's game is to pretend to start Socialist or labor papers, dispose of stock or secure subscriptions. The St. Louis comrades have carefully searched his record and characterize him as a grafter.

Interest in the plate matter service of the party should not be allowed to lag. While we have seventy-nine subscribers at this time, while our contract with the American Press association only calls for sixty, still there is room for more and more are needed. Now is the time to work up interest in this service. Each and every local should have a press committee, and see to it that they keep after the local papers until our plate matter finds a place in their columns. Proof sheets and blank contracts will be furnished upon application from this office.

The Socialists of Mississippi have nominated a state ticket as follows: For United States senator, Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi; for governor, L. P. McSwain of Ralston; for lieutenant gov., J. D. Wallace of Lexington; for secretary of state, M. E. Fritz of Lexington; for atty. gen., C. W. Baylis of Estabuchie; for revenue agent, James Lester of Jackson; for land commissioner, C. F. Myers of Hattiesburg; for commissioner of commerce, Thos. D. Page of Jackson; for clerk of court, C. H. Campbell of Meridian; for treasurer, C. W. Smith of Meridian; for auditor, Alfred Wilby of Hattiesburg; for ins. commissioner, S. J. D. McDonald of Biloxi; for supt. of education, J. A. Brash of Gulfport; for railway commissioner, Louis A. Stultz of Vicksburg and R. E. Cumbie of Biloxi; for trustees, P. A. Russell of Monticello and Archie Westbrook of Howison.

Labor Day in Milwaukee.

(Continued from page 1.)
printing trades and the tobacco trades, made a fine appearance, and there were some novel exhibits. The cigarmakers carried a painted banner nearly a block long, presenting the blue label and the command: "Smoke Union Made Cigars." It took thirty-six men to carry the banner. Beside this all the cigarmakers in parade wore badges consisting of the familiar blue cigarmakers' label. The Lumber Handlers had a float representing a ship, which received applause all along the line. The Barbers had a fine exhibit, a part of which was a gayly painted barber pole that turned round and round by means of a gearing moved by the wheels of the float. The Teamsters had a big truck with the seasonable placard: "Have Your Coal Delivered by Union Teamsters."

Throughout the parade there were ever recurring transparencies that showed that labor was doing a little thinking these days. One read: "Wage Workers Get Together Economically and Politically" and "Let us Vote on Election Day as we March on Labor Day," and the like. The Printers had a sign showing the allied label with these words under it: "Rough on Rats!" The Boot and Shoe Workers carried large cardboard representations of their union label as breastplates. The various crafts were dressed in attractive costumes and made a fine appearance. During the afternoon as they mingled with the crowd in the park they lent interest and character to the assemblage. At 3:30 the sound of a bugle called the crowds to the big hand stand where the address of the day was to be given.

Comrade O'Neil was introduced by Business Agent Frank J. Weber, one of the Social-Democratic assemblymen. The Western editor was given a rousing reception and spoke substantially as follows:

Under our present industrial system, equality of citizenship is a delusion and a burlesque until the machinery of production and distribution is

operated for use and not for profit. There can be no independence of citizenship while the Goulds, the Rockefellers have their "Joe" Conventions in the house of representatives and their Simon Guggenheims in the senate. There can be no independence of citizenship while the steel trust is dominated by an American czar. There can be no independence of citizenship while the legislative, judicial, and the executive departments of government are the property of industrial despots to hold in bondage the toiling millions of the country.

Organized labor is beginning to realize that the great bulk of the people are in chains. Unionism must be able to grapple with this question of the laws which bind the multitude to set the Napoleon of commercialism and bury into a grave the despotism of plutocracy. Unionism in the past has been built on poor foundations. Its walls must crumble under the canister of commercial despotism. The labor movement has been divided on the economic field and at the hall box. The time has come when the scattered regiments of labor must come together to overthrow the Samson of organized greed.

The privileged few owning the natural resources of wealth are writing the laws which bind the multitude to slavery. The man who owns a thousand jobs to be distributed owns that many slaves.

Today the average Labor day orator speaks of the dignity of labor; he points to the achievements of the brawn of labor, but he seldom tells you that you live in habitations that scarcely merit the term of home. Why is it that the workman lives in squalor, wears cotton and shoddy, and endures the pangs of hunger and cold? Why, because he is disgraced and robbed of the earth which should be the heritage of all mankind. The few will be powerful until the producers awake from the lethargy. All over this planet today can be heard the murmur of discontent. The slave is slowly awakening and is demanding that labor should receive the full products of its toil. The dignity of labor will not be accepted as security by a bank or as collateral for a loan. The very phrase is a burlesque that makes the devil laugh and a tragedy that makes angels weep. Labor can not dignify man, but man dignifies labor.

Warehouses are groaning with the surplus products of labor through the inability of the masses to purchase back with their meager wages the wealth they have themselves produced. There is a commercial congestion through an inadequate purchasing power. The ultimate result of such a condition is that the diplomats will find a way to bring about war so that the teeming warehouses can be emptied at profitable prices. War is simply a means to hold the workers in still greater bondage. There will be the inauguration of a conflict between nations and the masses will participate under the guise of patriotism. If the intelligence of the masses will be able to arrest the cyclone precipitated by the capitalists, then will follow a panic.

For organizations are institutions that had their birth in the working class, and they exist as a protest against the degradation of women and the confinement of the children in prisons of profit. Our civilization is based on wrong economic conditions. We must write on the economic as well as on the political field. A system that debauches men debauches women. The whole world today is a wild ocean of misery in whose waves are washing human wrecks of despair, and no one grants lighthouses to give courage to the hopeless, sinking hearts.

The churches point to a golden realm beyond, and the church tells the poor to be contented with their lot. The churches are supported by the owners of the department stores and the factories. The church seems to be blind to the fact that we live in an atmosphere that contaminates morality. The physician who would treat a case of typhoid and not look to the cause of the disease would be immediately condemned. The church must cease prescribing palliative measures to restore the vitality of physical and moral manhood and womanhood.

The speaker's references to the acquittal of Haywood called forth enthusiastic applause.

Following the address a large amount of literature was sold, for the workmen today have become students of economics.

It is estimated that the picnic will net the trades council about \$2,300.

(Continued from page 1.)

ivities with which we intend to build the Socialist structure.

It is possible, or even highly probable, that the capitalist class will offer great resistance toward the final establishment of the new social order, since such a radical change will totally check the flow of gold into their coffers. To meet this emergency our economic and political forces must be equal to the occasion. If ever we shall be forced into a physical encounter we will reluctantly accept it. Our forefathers paid human lives for political liberty, and if need be, we will pay with the same commodity for economic freedom. But in order to lessen the horrors of physical conflict and the social shock of the final revolution, our economic and political activities must exert a powerful influence during the pre-revolutionary period. For let us remember that a "revolution" is a radical change in the institutions of society; it is a combustion of social forces resulting from "evolutionary" activities. It is potential social energy converted into dynamic force. Hence the success of this final change depends upon the number of former rational activities. Our intrenchment should therefore cover large areas. Let our activities invade the meshes of the human fabric. The stronger foothold we gain on the present institutions, the easier will be the final task of wrenching them out of private control and placing them under the management of the collectivity.

The State Is the Legal Servant of Capital.

This statement is true. But how can it be otherwise, since by our inactivity we surrender its function to

the tender mercies of capital? The present state is almost wholly composed of capitalists or their paid representatives. It is directly supported by capitalists. Most of the officials retain their seats by the grace of capital. The state has its dealings with private corporations. It gets its supplies from trusts. It is financially indebted to private financiers. Hence the state must serve capital. This, if no other reason can be advanced, is sufficient to warrant our activity in the present state. We must, by all means, divorce the state from the influence of private capital. The state must itself supply its own necessities. It must deal less with individual corporations and more with the municipality. It must be made indebted less to private capital and more to the collectivity. Hence private capital will be served less and the people more. The officials will be obligated to the community instead of private corporations. We thus see that even in the present state by slow and gradual reforms radical changes can be accomplished and the condition of the masses improved. As a matter of fact, improvements have and are being made every day. We must by all means encourage them. We must exert our organized power to counteract the depressing tendencies of the capitalist system. And, if by our political strength we succeed in turning the mechanism of the state to better the conditions of the masses, then it is not merely a great moral advance, but the victory of a new principle.

(Continued next week.)

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee: At the meeting of the city council Tuesday there was again the spectacle, now a common sight, of an old party alderman bringing in a Social-Democratic measure after the same had been summarily killed in a former council. Two years ago the then Ald. Welch, now Social-Democratic school director, introduced a resolution providing for a reference library of books on sanitation, paving, city lighting, and the various subjects on which aldermen ought to be, but on which the majority of them are not, posted. It was introduced midst the usual haw-haw

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.
IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Baerlein, Henry Rick, John T. Melms, Gustav Wild, Max Grass, Robert Busch, Emil Seidel, August Strobel, Henry W. Grant, Edward Selman, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann. Supervisors—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mice, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geedts, Justices—Carl F. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables—Germar Kanitz, Arthur Gardner, Alex Green, School Directors—William A. Green, Henry Raasch, Alfred J. Welch.
IN MANITOWOC: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Henry Bruus, A. C. Ruess.
IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, Justice of the Peace—John Kuch.
IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen—Hump Weber, First ward.
IN PRAIRIE DU CHIEN: Aldermen—John Platz, Supervisor, George Willard.

of the capitalist party aldermen. The Social-Democrats had such queer and impractical ideas, you know! And besides, think of the taxpayer who would have to stand the expense of such nonsense. So the measure was killed without mercy. Last Tuesday in comes Ald. Smith (D) with the same kind of a proposition! In the city council, as in the state legislature, the old party representatives first kill off Social-Democratic measures and then, realizing that the public must be appeased, reintroduce them themselves as "original" measures. Ald. Smith not only wants the library, but he wants a librarian at a thousand dollars a year. And then he obtrudes his capitalistic hoof by providing that the selection of said librarian shall be made by a committee upon which the Merchants and Manufacturers' association shall be represented. Foxy Hank! And this same Smith once went to congress on a labor party vote and for years pretended to be a workman friend. Naturally that style of friend would not dream of allowing organized labor as well as organized capital a voice in the selection of the librarian, although all efforts to improve legislation have been carried out in the face of capitalistic opposition.

One of the queer things done at the meeting was the voting of one thousand dollars to Bill Hooker,

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tax commissioner, for a junket to other cities to see how taxes are collected. As Bill gets a salary such as he never before got in his life, which gives him ample spending money for any attempts he may make toward making himself fit for his job, the appropriation Tuesday amounts to a squander of a big sum of money. Many a workman takes correspondence courses at his own expense to better himself for his work, but the minute an official gets wafin in office he pursues an entirely different course.

Much of Tuesday's meeting was taken up with saloon license wrangling.

Ald. Melms introduced the following resolution on the subject of parks:

WHEREAS, The development of the public park system of the city has tended to render unprofitable the private parks and gardens that were formerly plentiful in Milwaukee, and WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching when the various societies and nationality organizations will be unable to find a place within the city limits in which to hold their annual picnics, therefore

RESOLVED, That the board of park commissioners be and they are hereby asked to co-operate with this council in the securing of a suitable tract of land to be fenced and fitted up for picnic and other purposes, and that the tract, when so secured, be rented out to the various societies on such days as they may require, and to be on those days in their entire possession under the usual arrangements by which they now rent private parks.

Milwaukee: Over the protest Tuesday evening of Social-Democratic

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The regular readers of this paper will come to know the meaning of current events through the editor in which they agree to their notice. It will not argue the theory of economic causes so much as simply tell the story of the week, with economic causes in view.
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THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
At the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have in most instances a struggle for existence, owing to the lack of subscribers and advertisers; and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official, accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns; it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered.
Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, the International and national organizations, the state federations, central labor unions and federal labor unions are herewith requested to assist such bona-fide journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thorough units, establishments in every department, and by not doing tend to increase the influence that a bona-fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

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Organized Labor



All Hail to Labor's Martyr Heroes.
By R. A. Dague, Tacoma, Wash.

All hail, Pettibone, Moyer and Hay-
wood—
Leaders, martyrs of labor's great
cause,
Champions of universal brotherhood,
Opponents of unrighteous laws.

Ever since history was written
The cry of the oppressed has been
heard;

The lash of the master has smitten,
The soul of the worker been blundered.
Oh, the oppression of ages
Charged to the capitalist class.

History records on ten thousand
pages
The wrongs of the great toiling
mass

The rich, the general, the king,
In all the ages gone by,
Have made the centuries ring
With the enslaved worker's cry.

Why was this, ye proud masters,
That ye murder, rob and enslave,
And mete to your brothers disasters,
Driving them into slavery and
grave?

Because wild beasts of the jungle,
And serpents and sharks of the sea,
Destroy their kind and mangle;
Were you, like them, fashioned
to be?

Know you not, fellow mortals,
The plan of creation revealed;
God bids man enter portals
Above that of beasts of the field?

"A tooth for a tooth, an eye for an
eye."
And might ruling right in ages long
gone

Were abolished by powers on high
When Bethlehem shepherds heard
angels' song.

"Peace on earth, good will to men"
Heralded the birth of a glorious age,
Announcing the old would come to
end.

Kindness should displace the savage
rage.
Take heed, ye rich, ye favored few,
Ye selfish, greedy, purse-proud men;
The old has passed, a cycle new
Is here—now is—now is—now is—

The time is coming—aye has come—
When war, and graft, and greed
must go.

The workers all shall have a home,
Joy and prosperity instead of woe.
Every worker, with head or hand,
Citizen of the coming state,
Shall own his portion of the land
And the full product of his labor
take.

No king, nor law, nor millionaire,
Shall rob the child of his young life;
No shop, nor factory, with its foul
air,
Shall rob the schools for greedy
strife.

O, glorious age which before us lies,
War no more—slavery gone—
cruelty, injustice, greed
All vanished—men united by brother-
hood ties,
Marking from wrongs of centuries
freed.

Then shall the Lord's prayer be
answered;
Then shall the golden rule be
obeyed;
Then shall the race no longer be ran-
somned,
The millennium no longer be de-
layed.

All hail, again, ye three brave men,
Whom the oppressors sought to
kill;
Though imprisoned in jail and brutal
bailpen,
Future freedom of your heroism
will tell.

The McPartlands and Orchards—the
conspirators all—
Shall fail in their purposes dire;
The workers shall triumph, their
enemies fall,
And civilization be pushed up
higher.

General Labor News

The Amalgamated Society of En-
gineers of England commenced the
present year with 105,000 members,
and a credit balance in its funds of
£25,000.

The government of Belgium,
which failed to pass a measure for
reduced hours in the mines recently,
has been rebuked in the chamber of
deputies.

The British postmen's organiza-
tion now has 15,388 members.

Now Pennsylvania officials are
making the claim that that state
can show a less percentage of child
labor under sixteen than any state
in the Union. Sounds well.

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SLUGGING!

Another Witness Testifies that
Molder Pickets Were Slugged
to Order at the Allis-Chalmers
Works. Sensational Admis-
sions.

The deposition of another strike-
breaker has been taken in the
suit of the union molder, Peter J.
Cramer, for damages for conspir-
ing to do him bodily injury be-
cause of his activity as a picket in
the molder's strike. The following
is taken from the testimony of the
strike-breaker in question, Kirby
Fines, who was examined by A.
Rubin, representing the molders.

Q—Where have you worked dur-
ing the last year? A—I, in the last
year I worked for Fines five weeks,
then I went to West Allis and have
been at West Allis ever since the 8th
day of last September.

Q—Working in West Allis for
whom? A—For Beigel.

Q—He was foreman of the foundry?
A—Yes. I worked for a fellow
by name Luter and a fellow named
Charlie, and another foreman by the
name Goerl; all side foremen.

Q—Did you come here during the
strike? A—Yes, I came here from
Cleveland.

Q—Are you under contract with
anybody? A—I have a contract with
the Association for five years.

Q—What Association? A—Natio-
nal Foundry Association.

Q—You are what is commonly
known as a professional strike-
breaker? A—Yes, sir.

Q—By whom were you sent here?
A—Vilter fetched me on here from
Cleveland, Vilter Manfg. Co., South
Side, Milwaukee.

Q—Have you known during the
time you worked here that there was
a strike at the Vilter Mfg. Co. at
Allis-Chalmers Co. A—Yes. Strike
of Molders.

Q—Do you know Peter J. Cramer,
the plaintiff in this case? A—Yes, I
have known him pretty nearly a year.

Q—Do you remember the day he
was assaulted? A—Yes, sir, 19th day
of February last, year 1907.

Q—Now, what time of the day did
this happen? A—Just at noon. I was
working in the center on cylinders.

Q—Now, while working on that
floor did you see Beigel there shortly
before noon? A—Seen him two days
before this happened, in fact three
days before. I happened to know it
was coming off. Beigel wanted to give
Cramer a kick, he said Cramer was the
instigator of all the trouble, and he
would stand good for the fine and
the costs.

Q—As near as you remember can
you tell us the exact words used by
Beigel? A—Beigel made the state-
ment that if we get after Cramer and
give him a good beating he would
stand for the fine and costs.

Q—What did Beigel do in the
shop? A—Can't just recollect but I
saw him and Nolan talk together and
I saw him get the bunch together to
go after Cramer next the door.

Q—Next to what door? A—So as
to get out to 60th Street, out to Jack
Hayne's place.

Q—How many men did he take?
A—There must have been about eight
or nine, I could not say exactly. They
went outside that gate—just outside of
the cleaning-room—chipping-room—
and a piece of pipe about that long
(indicating about two feet) and they
went out there and that's where I got
mixed into it.

Q—After they stood behind the
gate, what happened next? A—They
went outside there and there was five
of them out there and four of them
ran away, four Union fellows, and
Pete Cramer, he came across and
asked Nolan for protection and Nolan
chased him away and would not have
anything to do with him.

Q—What did the non-union men
that stood at the gate do? A—They
went outside and got after Pete Cra-
mer and they began to beat him with
those pipes and he went over to Nolan
and asked Nolan for protection.

Q—Who went over to Nolan? A—
Why Cramer, and Nolan shoved Cra-
mer away, called him names and told
him to get away.

Q—Did you recognize some of
those men that were in that crowd
that got after Cramer? A—Yes, I
know Harry Clair and Jones, and all
those fellows were in it, I forget just
what Jones first name is, all I know
is they got after him and beat him
with pipes about that long (indicating
about two feet).

Q—What kind of a pipe was it?
A—As near as I could tell, it was
about half an inch pipe with a hole in
it, about that long (indicating about
two feet) there must have been at
least five or six pieces of pipe in that
bunch.

Q—What did Jones do? A—Jones
went after him too. Why they kept
just beating him up as fast as they
could and got him down to the middle
of the road, and after he got there he
ran down the middle of the road and
Nolan pushed him away.

Q—Can you tell us about how many
were in that crowd? A—As nearly as
I can tell, eight or nine.

Q—All hitting Cramer? A—Yes,
every one of them.

Q—How did they know just when
to go after Cramer? A—Nolan told
them they were out there, just as the
whistle blew.

Q—Did you see Manager Forgoet
there before they went out? A—Yes,
I saw him talk to Harry Clair just
before they went out.

Q—What happened after Forgoet
left? A—Why Nolan got the men to-
gether.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer:
Q—Who did you first tell this story
to? A—Told it to Pete Cramer, he
was the first one I told it to.

Q—Had you been discharged then?
A—Yes.

Q—Do you know why you were
discharged from Allis-Chalmers? A—
Well, I know exactly why I got dis-
charged. I got disgusted, me and
Beigel had a little chawing match over
a casting and I told him what to do
and he canned me.

Q—Where did you say you came
from? A—Salem, Ohio.

Q—Did you work as a molder
there? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Immediately before coming out
here? A—That was quite a spell be-
fore, worked in New Orleans,
through New York state, in Philadel-
phia, and all around.

Q—They went 12 o'clock at the
word of Nolan? A—Yes.

Q—You followed right behind
them? A—No, when I got out to the
gate it must have been a couple of
minutes after the whistle blew.

Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE.
The following is a list of Union
Barber Shops—See that your shop is
on the list.

West Side.
Ansternmann, A., 559 3rd st. e. Walnut
Bartlett, Henry, 48th and State.
Beiser, J. C., 678 7th st.
Benz, George, 1175 11th st.
Beizhold Chas., 488 11th st.
Breunmann, Ben., 2121 Walnut.
Buchholz, J., 2423 State St.
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.
Ebert, J., 2922 Clyburn st.
Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry st.
Fahry, J., 73 13th st.
Felsecker, J. F., 4222 Walnut st.
Franz, Chas., 358 Chestnut
Fry, Adam, 1320 Cherry.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.
Hayden, J., 270 27th st.
Hise, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
Holzapfel, G., 301 3rd st.
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
Huhner, Hans, 470 11th st.
Kammiller, A. G., 273 4th St.
Kastner, Louis, 2027 Walnut.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
Klingler, B., 1920 Chambers St.
Lange & Wells, 281 Third St.
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.
Lutzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 014 35th st.
Pruessing, G., 348 Third st.
Pruessing, E., 2727 Fond du Lac av.
Reple, Val, 1537 Cherry st.
Reple, A., 1537 Cherry st.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1265 Walnut.
Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet.
Sery, J., 2816 Clyburn st.
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac av.
Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon av.
Werber, C., 682 7th st.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
Wittener, E., 255 Grand av.
Zeldner, M. W., 89 16th st.

East Side.
Borghio, A., 637 E. Water st.
Curtis, K. A., 515 Wisconsin st.
Grosche, F., 573 East Water st.
Gruttsch, J., 359 Bradford st.
Heilman, Chas. P., 66 Masor st.
Klett, Edward, 609 Market.
Kozinski, Frank, 841 Franklin st.
Korte, E., 384 Brady st.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.
Schirer, Ed., 857 Racine st.
Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.
Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.
Agenten, P., 116 Clinton st.
Bauer, A., 424 National av.
Boos, Geo., 201 Grove.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Davey, W., 534 National av.
Dressen, A., 1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Dresen, W., 1375 5th st.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.
Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
Holmes, Wm., 317 Ellen st.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell
avenues.

Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
Lindberg, H. H., 106 Ferry street.
Marohn, Chas., 487 1/2 Russell av.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Retz, W. F., 310 Florida st.
Roth, Joe, 499 Clinton st.
Sant, W., 383 1st av.
Seely, A. W., 127 Pryor av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Thomas, C. C., 1242 Kinnickinnic.
Wagner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.
Wolda, Frank C., 97 Greenfield ave.

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Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.
Runkowski, C.

Sheboygan, Wis.
Bathler, Fred., 724 South 14th st.
Manitowish, Wis.
Kaufmann, Jno., 1204 Washburne st.
Hartford, Wis.

Hilf, Gen.
Wauwatosa—Falk, Geo.
Corliss, Wis.—Marcouiller, A.

UNION BREAD.
The following down-town restau-
rants use union-label bread:
Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near
Second Ward Bank.
Miller Cafe, East Water and
Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, East Water and
Michigan streets.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street,
between East Water street and
Broadway.

Albion Hotel, Michigan street, be-
tween Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street,
opposite Shubert theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 269 Third st.

Union Drivers.
The following liverymen in Mil-
waukee can furnish union drivers
on request. Their barns are not
unionized, but they employ some
union men. When ordering a rig
insist on a union driver:
C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.
Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.
L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.
L. A. Kohn, 850 26th st.
Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.
Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl.
Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st.
John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.
Chas. Rappert, 304 Eighth st.
Rich. G. Strand, 1105 Fourth st.
Wm. Tegen, 609 Tenth st.
Geo. Woelfel, 429 24 1/2 st.
Steve White, 720 Milwaukee st.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas.,
652 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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GIMBEL BROS., Dept. Store, Milwaukee.
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The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
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St., Milwaukee.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 189-191 Third St.,
Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chand-
liers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee.
The Oswald Janger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Wagner Bros. Cigar Mfrs., Watertown.
Foster & Wagner Bros. (better known as
the P. & W. Cigar Co.) La Crosse, Wis.,
manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co.,
Janesville, Wis., manufacturers of the
Radiant Home line gloves.
The Kuebler & Sons, Shelbyville, Wis.,
The Kuebler & Sons, Shelbyville, Wis., man-
ufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
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Dietrich, Frank, 1149 11th St.
Egger, Chas., 668 Schiller St.
Eich, John, 2725 North Ave.
Erle, G., 514 7th St.
Fleischer, Albert, 922 5th St.
Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.
Grattenthaler, George, 463 12th St.
Gruettner, Wm., 1124 Lincoln Ave.
Haech, Caspar, 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hackbarth, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed., 2872 Lisbon Ave.
Holt, Albert, 607 State St.
Kauler, D., 696 Forest Home Ave.
Lemberger, Joe, 980 10th St.
Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.
Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.
Mauer, Lor., 486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas., 1639 Galena St.
Oswald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.
Ott, Martin, 1207 Cherry St.
Reichner, John, 538 Sherman St.
Sanner, George, 602 4th St.
Schneider, Louis, 506 6th Ave.
Schneider, Ernst, 1429 9th St.
Schlathen, Karl, 1101 Sixth St.
Schling, Geo., 241 4th St.
Singer, Fred, 291 Lake St.
Weingart, Fred, 630 21st St.
Weiser, Julius, 677 3d St.
Wilde, A., 776 15th St.
Wendler, Aug., 608 Mitchell St.
Baumgarth, Adolph, Hartford, Wis.

CAN MILWAUKEE DO IT? WHAT?

The Whole State Is Watching MILWAUKEE and Asking CAN MILWAUKEE SEND

100,000 PEOPLE TO THE STATE FAIR?

It's Up to Milwaukee and Its Loyal Merchants and Mechanics, and It is the Duty of Every Man Celebrating Labor Day to Pledge His Support to MILWAUKEE DAY at the STATE FAIR, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12

ADU. 50c LET THE WHOLE TOWN TURN OUT FAIR OPEN DAY and NIGHT AT THE THEATERS.

Madge Briery, the heroine of the Dazey melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," which comes to the Bijou Sunday, offers opportunity to a young actress that few players have the courage to refuse. The part is "grateful" in that Madge is always sacrificing herself for those she loves, and she is always doing heroic things.

The role has been played by several women distinguished in the world of the theater. The first of the Madges was Marion Elmore. Brilliant, gifted, beautiful, unhappy Bettina Girard, was the next of the Madges. Laura Burt was the next actress to try the part, and she made it almost her own. She gave it up, however, to become Sir Henry Irving's leading woman. Lulu Tabor, Effie Warner, Elsie Ryan, Alice Treat Bessie Barriscale, Marie Quinn, Alice Riker, Lizzie Evans, Grace Shirwood, Hattie Delaro, Barnes, Nellie Elton, Blanche Seymour, Bijou Fernandez, and Lillian Mortimer have all had a try at the part. Miss May Stockton, who has been engaged to enact the role this season, comes of a prominent theatrical family. In beauty, gracefulness, elocution, and in that inimitable chic so necessary to the part, she is said to be most prolific.

Olive Vail, late of "The Time, The Place and The Girl," was the prime favorite during the past week at the Crystal, and drew the largest audience in the history of the house. Many had to be turned away. There will be six more performances, today and Sunday, in which you can hear this popular singer and see the beautiful playlet, "Lucky Jim," given by Jane Courthope and company.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

Fireman for Stationary Engines

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Sept. 7, 1907.
A competitive examination for the position of fireman for stationary engines will be held at the above office on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. Special requirements are: Some familiarity with machinery and mechanics' work, and experience as a fireman. Other requirements: United States citizenship, residence in this city for three years next preceding the date of application, good health and habits, ability to do hard work. Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Sept. 10, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office. W. W. McINTYRE, Pres. FRED A. LANDECK, IRVING B. CARY, FRANK A. KREHLA, Commissioners. No. 35 JOHN J. VLACH, Sec.

"The Shoe House of Reliance."

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for a Man's Shoe of good, honest worth. We have it made especially for the worker. No frills of fashion to be seen in it anywhere, but it's built to stand the hard knocks and kicks a shoe of this kind usually gets. The upper leather is strong and sturdy; the soles are like flint. Try a pair and see if they are not worth \$2.00 of any man's good money.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
575-577 MITCHELL STREET

its story is an old and familiar one now-a-days, yet theater-goers seem to enjoy a re-telling of it on the



stage from season to season to such an extent that crowded houses are the rule wherever it is presented. This season's "Madge Briery," the leading role, will be played by Miss May Stockton, and some of the favorite "In Old Kentucky" actors are with the organization, including Chas. K. French and Bert G. Clark. The engagement opens at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon, and will continue throughout the week with matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

GAYETY.
One of the biggest musical shows that will be seen here this season will be Sam Scribner's Morning Glories at the Gayety. It is complete with funny situations, witty dialogue and catchy musical numbers. There is an olio of acts never before seen with a company of this kind, including Helen May, the clever soubrette; Scandan, Stevens, Keller, Hawley, Sam Scribner's own comedians; Florence and Charles Gregson; and the three Lee sisters, an especially imported act from the music halls of Europe.

STAR THEATER
The Jolly Girls company, featuring Edmond Hayes, the "Wise Guy," which opens at the new Star theater, Third and Wells streets, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hayes will be seen in a two act comedy, "A Wise Guy," a piece written by George M. Cohan. The Jolly Girls company was not to have played the new Star until November, but it made such a hit in the east that Manager Trotman secured it for state fair week.

CRYSTAL
The bill for next week is headed by Francesca Redding and company. The five Nambra Japs will be a great feature. And then there is Shamon and Straw and the moving pictures. Popular prices prevail during Fair week.

Examination for the position of firemen for stationary engines will be held at the city hall on Thursday, Sept. 19, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. For particulars see the "ad" of the board of city service commissioners.



Four Huntings

ceived in the large cities of the country where it has appeared. During the piece the four Huntings will do the singing, dancing and acrobatic specialty that made them the most talked about vaudeville artists in this country or Europe.

PABST PARK
Dickey's Wild West commences their second week at Pabst park tomorrow afternoon, and change of program will be introduced tomorrow afternoon. The exhibition of lariat throwing and rope spinning by Buffalo Vernon and Texas Charlie will be retained. Miss Goldie Wooden who has mastered the art of staying on a bucking horse's back is one of the principle features. The Indian village is one of the interesting places to visit in the park, and admission to it is free. Franz Mayr's military band will furnish the music for the coming week. The North Side Improvement association will picnic at the park tomorrow. The regular Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday night dances will be given.

BIJOU
It was away back in 1892 that that sterling drama of the Blue-Grass state "In Old Kentucky" was first produced. From then until the present season of 1907-08, it has never been withdrawn from the stage for a single season. It has amassed a fortune for its owners, and has become one of the most popular of American plays. While

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps this paper.

WISCONSIN

OFFICIAL
STATE OFFICERS
E. H. THOMAS, Sec., 241 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
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NATIONAL COMMITTEES
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.

The state executive board held its regular meeting on Sept. 1. A charter was granted to the Scandinavian branch of Kenosha. It was decided to make use of the services of Comrade Rademaker of Madison as a speaker for the party, arrangements to be made by Organizers Jacobs for the South district. It was also decided to give authority to Comrade J. S. Miles to act as organizer under supervision of the party. It was voted that organizers be classed as district and local organizers, to be selected by the district or locality and commissions be issued to them subject to the approval and revocation of the state executive board. Also that organizers should report monthly on blanks furnished by the board. The secretary was instructed to draw up forms for commissions and report blanks.
E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

Southern Wisconsin Notes.
The Ninth and Eleventh ward branches held a joint picnic at Union park, Racine, on Sunday, Sept. 1, and cleared about \$100, which will be used for general party purposes.

Comrade Jacobs, the organizer, was the principal speaker at the Labor day celebration this year, held at Appleton. He was well received and found a body of intelligent workingmen, who, no doubt, are learning how to organize and look after their own interests without asking the masters' consent. The most progressive ones all seem to be tintured with the ideas of Social-Democracy, which is an encouraging sign.

The Appleton Daily Post of Sept. 3 says the following about Comrade Jacobs' address:

"The speaker of the day, W. A. Jacobs of Racine, was placed as the closing number of the afternoon's program, which was an unfortunate position for the speaker, as the crowd showed visible signs of restlessness. He spoke on 'The Value of Organization.'"

"The Universe is in itself an organization of the particles which factor in its make-up. That portion of society general which is the best organized receives the benefit of the best that society has to offer. The great capitalists of the age have long since realized the value of organization, and this accounts for the manner in which they have fortified themselves against privation with their millions of dollars, earned for them by the laboring man."

"Sentences like the above punctuated as practical an address on a current theme as has ever been delivered or heard in this city, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Jacobs could not have been afforded more time and been favored with the presence of a larger crowd."

The Scandinavian branch, which is being organized at Racine, is progressing nicely and bids fair to become the largest branch in that city.

The Scandinavian branch at Kenosha has had a charter issued and is now ready for active work. Keep your eye on this branch.

"FOOT NOTES"

The store that sells shoes at various prices is the store to avoid, for, unless you are an expert judge of quality, the chances are, you'll pay too much for the shoes.
Meyer \$2.50 Shoes—Union Made—are sold in many styles and leathers, but there is only one price—\$2.50.
You take no chances—every shoe is a good shoe—a bargain. Just the kind that you'd pay \$3.50 to \$5 for if you were not posted.

MEYER \$2.50 SHOES

Always "Make a Gentleman Look the Gentleman"
In every style and leather that's most fashionable.
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"STICK" "STICKERS"
BALL GAME
"ROUGH ON RATS"
STRIKING
PRINTERS VS. TELEGRAPHERS
ATHLETIC PARK
Eight and Chambers Sts.
SATURDAY, SEP. 14
Game Called at 2 o'clock.
See the Strikers Strike and the Strikers Strike.
Come Out—Root for the Stick, Sticker Strikers.
TICKETS 25c

Wisconsin State Fair

All is now ready for the great State Fair, to be held in Milwaukee next week opening Monday, Sept. 9, and closing Friday, Sept. 13. The state board of agriculture has provided the greatest exhibit ever known in this state. All that now remains to make the fair a tremendous success is a monster attendance of Wisconsin people from all parts of the state. The people owe it to themselves to attend the fair, because it is a great school of instruction and at the same time a very entertaining event. No fair in the United States is in a position to offer such splendid opportunities for exhibiting cattle as Wisconsin. The sheep exhibit will this year for the first time be judged in the stock judging pavilion which has just been completed and has a seating capacity for one thousand people.

The entertainment attractions provided by the fair are unusually fine. Particular mention should be made of the Stobel airship, which will make daily ascensions, the weather permitting. A splendid night show has also been provided, the principal feature of which will be a brilliant fireworks spectacle, entitled "The Destruction of Moscow." This great performance involves stage setting more than a block long, the employment of 200 people and the mighty discharge of thousands of dollars worth of fireworks.

Wednesday, which is State day, is expected to produce a greater attendance of Wisconsin people than ever gathered before at any event in this state.

Charity is only a narcotic to the pain-racked patient. It does not touch the root of the disease.—Dr. Alex J. McEvoy Tyndall.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT
In Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County—
In the Matter of the Estate of Florence Caroline Berger, Deceased.
On this 5th day of August, A. D. 1907, upon reading and filing the petition of Gustav F. Berger stating that Florence Caroline Berger, of the county of Cook, state of Illinois, died intestate on or about the 12th day of March, 1907, and praying that Louis P. Schloesser, her appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.
It is ordered that said application be heard before this court, at a regular term thereof to be held at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.
And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.
By the Court: JOHN S. McHEILLEN, JIL.
Second Assistant Register of Probate.
Richard Kinner, Attorney for Estate.

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is the product of workmen who receive the highest wages for their skill, this

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that your clothes will be made in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Individuality must be in every line of the garment to give you

SATISFACTION
You wear the clothes and know what you want; let us fit you to what you want. We have some smart styles in unfinished worsted for this fall at from \$25 up.

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FOR THE Boys and Girls
that is what you want now—serviceable, good looking, good wearing shoes, all combined in one. We have all this in our school shoes. Try us.
This month we give a nice hardwood ruler with every pair of school shoes. Be sure you get one—they wear like our shoes.
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places the mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or phone will bring the facts.
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The Vanguard Pamphlets

Honest Answers to Honest questions
By Allen L. Benson, author of Socialism Made Plain, Confessions of Capitalism, New Zealand's Answer to Pessimism, etc. A handy, pleasing little pamphlet to hand your neighbor or the fellow who only needs to be shown.

Socialism and the City
By Winfield R. Gaylord. Here you have in small compass just the historical facts you need to post up on the development of the modern municipalities and to explain some of its manifestations.

Letters to an American Farmer
By Clayton J. Lamb. This pamphlet has already stood the test as a fine propaganda work among farmers. It is written by a farmer.

Child Labor in the United States
By Ira B. Cross. A survey of the curse of child labor as it exists in the country today. Full of verified facts on the subject.

Bebel On Trades-Unionism
The pamphlet on trades unions, translated from the speech of Bebel.

Each of the above, 5 cents a copy; twenty-five copies \$1.00, your own selection. Fifty copies will cost \$1.75, and one hundred copies \$2.75.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at the rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third gives a view in the printery showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

"A heavy dray broke down to the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it." On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists.
"A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people finally created them into a Legislature.
"Then they called in a lot more men, called Politicians, who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of relieving him.
"Other professors said it would never be civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would.
"But other men were kind in universalities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking.
"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be got right, he need not have the weight taken off at all!
"And the Theologians secured a life job for centralizing law, that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was.
"Finally a man came along and said: 'Why take the stuff off and let the man go free.'
"That man was a Socialist."

A fine book is "Socialism Made Plain" to put into the hands of the man who thinks Socialism may be all right but doesn't know much about it. Give him a chance to find out. It is a big book for fifteen cents and can be had from this office.

SOCIALISM FOR BEGINNERS

SOCIALISM AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH
By Wilhelm Liebknecht. This pamphlet from one of the month-pieces of German Social-Democracy will clear up many misapprehensions. Paper, 10 cts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH
By Lawrence Gronlund. Gronlund is dead, but his book still lives. It was the first popularization of Marx to be put forward in this country. Cloth \$1.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM
By Rev. Chas. H. Vail. This is a little education in itself and presents the principles of Socialism in a readable way. Cloth, 238 pages, \$1. Paper 35 cents.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE U. S.
By Morris Hillquit. The Socialist movement has had an interesting past in this country, as this book shows. Cloth, 372 pages, \$1.50.

QUINTESSENCE OF SOCIALISM
By Dr. A. Schaffle. Finance minister of Austria, Dr. Schaffle started out to oppose Social-Democracy and to show what he was attacking, his first volume gave a fair presentation of the principles of the movement. When the German government forbid the circulation of Socialist books the party there used this book for propaganda. Cloth, 128 pages, \$1.

EQUALITY
By Edward Bellamy. A sequel to his "Looking Backward" and presenting his ripe knowledge of the principles of Socialism. Is in the form of a story and very readable. Cloth, 142 pages, \$1.25. Paper 50 cts.

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN

PRICE TEN CENTS BY MAIL, 15 CENTS

This book is written by a rising author whose splendid abilities have been supplemented by a thorough training in the school of experience. His arraignment of the capitalist system is uncompromising, and his explanation of the philosophy of socialism logical and convincing, the whole couched in language so simple as to be readily understood by all. The book has just undergone thorough revision, bringing it right up to date. The typographical appearance has also been considerably improved, a new title page and cover being among the improvements. May be had in cloth, gift lettered, at Fifty Cents.

ADDRESS ORDERS TO THE Social-Democratic Herald 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM
A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

A WINNER!—NOW READY!
"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allen L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

"I recognize in the Social-Democratic Herald one of the ablest champions of the people published in America." John M. O'Neill, Editor "Miners Magazine," Denver.

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should not be determined on what the printer charges, but should be verified by the actual value it has as a business getter. Cheap printing is the kind that you throw into the waste basket. The printing you read—that commands attention—is what we are prepared to do.
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A GREAT BOOK
FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

If you are a socialist, you are interested in making socialists of your friends, acquaintances and fellow workers. This is a big undertaking, and you should grasp every opportunity to facilitate this work. Don't waste precious time trying to explain everything, when, for the small sum of ten or fifteen cents, you can buy a book that is sure to make a socialist of any intelligent reader. Such a book is Allen L. Benson's great work

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PRICE TEN CENTS BY MAIL, 15 CENTS
This book is written by a rising author whose splendid abilities have been supplemented by a thorough training in the school of experience. His arraignment of the capitalist system is uncompromising, and his explanation of the philosophy of socialism logical and convincing, the whole couched in language so simple as to be readily understood by all. The book has just undergone thorough revision, bringing it right up to date. The typographical appearance has also been considerably improved, a new title page and cover being among the improvements. May be had in cloth, gift lettered, at Fifty Cents.

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Town Copies by the Town Crier.

The Frost line cars ran down and killed a man the first day of operation. Who says Frost is not a part of the Beggs' system?

Supt. Pearce now talks glibly of democracy in opposing high school societies. He was not so glib about democracy when he braved appearances and lobbied for an undemocratic school board in Milwaukee.

"We want to know before we get any farther in this thing if 'Sherbie' becomes governor and Uncle Ike should die, whether Sherbie would appoint Bill Hooker or himself United States senator to fill the vacuum."

So says the Milwaukee Daily News. But you cannot fill a vacuum with nothing, Mr. News editor.

Banker Puelicher of the school board wants business men to address school children. Of course. The only idea such a man has of the public schools is to turn out employees for the capitalists. But if business men are to air their usual ignorance before the school children it may not be such a bad thing. The average leading business man wears a halo until you get intimate with him, and then you find him a narrow man, with his mind centered on profits and competitive throat-cutting, and it may be as well to let the school children find this out.

There is probably some reason for the feeling on the part of trade unionists about being held up for band music on Labor day, but it will be a pity if this feeling causes them to abolish Labor day parades without carefully weighing both sides of the question. There can be no question that a parade of labor on Labor's holiday gives character to the day in the eyes of the public, and that it also helps toward the solidarity of the workers by getting them shoulder to shoulder with a common thought. Before the parade is given up it would be well to make a strong effort to get the music unions into a truly unionistic frame of mind on Labor's holiday.

During the address of John M. O'Neil of Denver at the Labor day picnic, Monday, a character named Frank Riley, who has a police record, and who is now trying to get a saloon license from the common council in spite of an adverse police report, stationed himself at a bar only a few feet away from the speaker's stand and made so much disturbance with his loud talk and his filthy, ribald language that he

DAVIDSON

STATE FAIR WEEK ATTRACTION

Beginning Sunday Night
Matinees Wednesday
and Saturday
Kirke La Shelle's Great
Racing Play

Checkers

The Best of the Sort
The One You Want To See
Don't Miss It

Prices—Eves. \$1.50, \$1.75,
50c, 25c. Mat. \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

BIJOU

STATE FAIR WEEK
BEGINNING MATINEE
SUNDAY

Fifteenth Annual Tour of
Jacob Litt's Incapable
Company in the Most
Popular American Play
Ever Written

IN OLD KENTUCKY

A Entirely New \$50,000 Production.
50 Frolicking Pickaninies
6 Thoroughbred Race Horses
The Famous Pickin' Brass
Band

Matinees Sun, Wed. and Sat.

Week Beginning Sunday, Sept. 15

The Melodramatic Masterpiece

The Original Coban

Laughter-Pathos-Pretty Girls

kept a good many from hearing all of what the speaker said. His language was so obscene at times that ladies tried to move away out of hearing distance.

The workingmen on the building at West Water and Grand Avenue are complaining of the inadequate closet facilities provided by the contractors and ask why the health department can not forget its sharp watch of poor householders long enough to discover a nuisance right at hand in which men of influence are concerned.

The working class did not get representation on the school board a moment too soon. Here is Director Puelicher (an Ike Stephenson "reformer") putting in a resolution for lectures to school children by "business" men—Tom Neaceys and the like—and only recently Supt. Pearce, who is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, used his bulletins to the teachers to get "hands" for certain business men in need of "help"—in other words, TRYING TO LURE CHILDREN OUT OF THE SCHOOLS AND INTO THE BUSINESS TREADMILL. This kind of "reform" is fast becoming a stench in the nostrils, and it is worse than that, for it is actually striking blows at our public school system.

Ahl, Valentine Gerhardt, of course, hates the working people and their representatives. The only use he has for them is the necessity of getting their money away from them over his notorious hologra sausage counter. Being a true type of a cockroach boss, he hates unions still more bitterly. But most of all he hates the Social-Democratic party, because it stands for a new world, for cleanliness, for humanity, and against small and big thievery, against private lucksters and against cockroaches.

In voting the tax commissioner a thousand dollar jag the aldermen evidently believed in favoring a man according to his taste.

Now is the season for the graft of the school book companies that make up the school book trusts. The prices charged for some school books are simply outrageous and have become possible because of the adulterous relations between book trust agents and old party school directors. Every family in which there are school children is held up by these precious robbers, and the public, under the numbness of capitalistic party dope, submits to the robbery. The community could make its own books and sell them at cost, and the parents would be saved more than half. Moreover, the American Book company trust and the Independent book companies' trust would not then be able to corrupt the fount of education.

The ignorant Ald. Gerhardt of the Tenth ward is the true type of the cockroach butcher at his worst.

Hooker and Bannen will make a nice pair to be engaged in a sober investigation of how taxes are collected in the various cities. And Bannen might take his brother, the manager of the local asphalt trust, along to get them into confidential relations with the various rings and corporations at the places they visit. And John McCoy might go too, and Billy Walker, if he were still alive.

The Milwaukee baseball team finding that St. Paul stubbornly blocked its efforts to get the bottom position in the club line-up has now wisely decided to move toward the upper end of the scale.

We do not know that it is especially to the credit of the Milwaukee street car company that it is the first of the companies

GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)
Completely Remodeled Into the
Safest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee (20 EXITS—Count 'Em)

Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Sept. 8

Gay Morning Glories Compy

Blatz Park

on Upper Milwaukee River.
The ideal spot for picnics, banquets and parties. New bowling alleys. Regular Sunday dinners served from 12 to 2:30 p. m.

Try a Blatz Park Dinner

Concert every afternoon and evening—DeBened's orchestra.

W. J. RHEINFRANK, Prop.

Store Open Until 9 o'Clock P. M. on Monday, Sept. 9.

Knitting Yarns

Golden Fleece German Knitting Yarn, black only, full 34-pound skeins, on Monday for..... 27c



20 STAMPS FREE

With a purchase of 2.00 or over—in addition to the regular amount of stamps for your total purchase—if you present this coupon at our stamp desk with purchase checks

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Either "Sperry" Gold merchandise stamps or "S. & H." Green Premium stamps—the best stamp of either kind. (S. D.)



Knitting Yarns

Our popular 4-Star Brand German Knitting Yarn, black-only, full 34-pound skeins, on Monday..... 25c

MONDAY
SEPT. 9th

First Day of Our State Fair Sale

MONDAY
SEPT. 9th

A vigorous beginning of the second week of our Advance SEPTEMBER SALE of Fall and Winter Goods. HUNDREDS OF IRRESISTIBLE NEW BARGAINS have been received to take the place of those that created such extraordinary sensations last week. The sale has been strengthened by the addition of SCORES OF OFFERS NOT PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED. This second week of the splendid series of sales shall be larger than the first—and we have the goods and quote prices that will accomplish the desired results. ITEMS ADVERTISED TODAY ARE FOR MONDAY ONLY—new items on other days of the week.

Cigar-Shaped Lead Pencils Free With 25c Purchases of School Supplies on Monday, September 9th

ADVANCE SHOW-ING OF NEW

Dress Goods and Silks

Much of general interest to those who would learn the style-trend for fall and winter is evidenced in this advance showing of new Dress Goods and Silks. Every new color, color combination and novelty weave has its full representation.

SPECIAL BLACK GOODS SALE, INCLUDING B. PRIESTLEY & CO.'S ENGLISH MOHAIRS in 36 to 48-IN. WIDTHS AT PRICES FROM 50c to 1.50

Also complete showing of Black Panama, Black Queens Cloth, Black Serges, Black Cheviots, Black Kerseys, Black Taffetas, Black Plain and Novelty Voiles.

New 50-in. Panama Cloth, green, wine, brown, navy blue, good 85c value, for early fall suits, per yard..... 69c

New 24-in. Costume Velvets, in black and all the new shades, special value on Monday at..... 85c

Changeable new 22-in. Peau de Cygne Silks, for fall wear..... 1.19

NEW 27-IN. BLACK VELOURS FOR COATS—AT 1.50, 2.50 AND 3.00 A YARD.

36-IN. BRILLIANTINES IN ALL COLORS, 19c YARD.

We Pride Ourselves Upon Having the Most Complete Crockery, Glassware and Housefurnishing Department

Our assortments are large, our qualities are the best, and our regular prices are lower than elsewhere. The special prices quoted for Monday have never been equaled, and should prove a big inducement for early buying. A partial list follows. There are hundreds of other equally big bargains not mentioned here.

School Supplies

(Main Floor)

Draw String School Bags..... 19c

25c Box of Pencil..... 17c

2c Lead Pencils at..... 1c

5c Note and Composition Books..... 3c

School Pens, dozen..... 5c

Boys' Leather School Bags..... 25c-50c-75c

New 10c Book..... 9c

Assorted 5c Pencilholders..... 3c

25c Eagle Compass..... 17c



Pots' Sad Irons, complete set as above..... 75c

Nickel-Plated 6-hook Hat and Coat Racks..... 10c

Sink Cleaners 1c

Cloth Brushes 19c

Glass Pickle Dishes..... 5c

Box of 1,000 Toothpicks..... 1c

8c Water Sets, decorated, 6 glasses, jug and tray..... 69c

Strong 3pc Willow Clothes Baskets Monday..... 5c

No. 8 Enameled Steel Tea Kettles, each..... 39c

35c China Cupidors, floral decorations, for..... 25c

Stone Jars, 5 and 6 gallon sizes, per gallon on Monday..... 6c

Soup and Vegetable Bowls, 1-pint, 4c; 1 1/2-pint, 6c; 2 1/2-pint, 10c

VICTOR GAS MANTLES 19c

Bowl and Pitcher for..... 75c

15-in. Perforated Chair Seats for 5c

10-in. Wood Frame Wash Wringers..... 1.59

SANTA CLAUS SOAP, 9 BARS 25c

Patent Medicines

(Main Floor)

50c Bottles at..... 39c

Including: Kilmer's Swamp Root, Malted Milk, Dandeline, Liquezone, Hays' Hair Health.

Large 10c Cake of Armour's Antacidum Bath Soap at..... 7c

Buttermilk Soap, box..... 15c

Graves' Tooth Powder, per box..... 12c

La Primera Castle Soap at..... 5c

Embroideries, Etc.

(Main Floor)

Assorted, 100 English Towel Lace, with insertings to match, from 2 to 4 inches wide, Monday..... 5c

45c Corset Cover Embroideries 18-in., 25c

Pearl Buttons, all sizes, good 5c buttons, per dozen..... 2c

Ribbon, plain taffeta, 4 1/2 in. wide, per yard..... 18c

4-in. Plain Taffeta Ribbon, in all colors, only..... 15c

Handkerchiefs

Women's Hemstitched 10c White Linen Handkerchiefs..... 5c

Art Department

New Tapestry Pillow Tops, with material for back to match and tassel on each corner, conventional designs, Monday..... 50c

Extra Large Size Laundry Bags at 19c Each

Embroidered Brush Holder 25c

9-in. Drawn Work Doilies, each..... 17c

Mountmellick Pillow Tops, to be embroidered in white top and back..... 35c

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

Shoes that are made in fasts of special design—lasts designed by experts. They shape growing feet along natural lines, aiding nature and forestalling future foot trouble.

BOYS' Extra Strong BOX CALF LACE SHOES BOYS' BLUCHER BOX CALF LACE SHOES

Sizes 9 to 13.....Special at 1.35 a pair Sizes 9 to 13.....Monday at 1.50 a pair

Sizes 1 1/2 to 2.....Special at 1.50 a pair Sizes 1 1/2 to 2.....Monday at 1.75 a pair

Sizes 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.....Special at 1.75 a pair Sizes 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.....Monday at 1.90 a pair

GIRLS' VELOUR CALF BUTTON SHOES, EXTENSION SOLES

Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 at 1.35 a pair; Sizes 11 1/2 to 2 at 1.50 a pair.

CHILDREN'S FINE AND HEAVY RIBBED COTTON HOSE, STAINLESS BLACK, DOUBLE KNEES, HEELS, TOES, 3 PAIRS FOR 1.00



throughout the country to install a hospital car. It is no great thing to brag over that it is the first road whose daily killings of citizens have risen to the point where a hospital service must be put on. The slaughter of citizens by this company grew more numerous day by day. It is a poor day, indeed, that cannot show a lot of human butcher meat strewn over its rails at some part of the city. We are skeptical about this new hospital car service. To us it looks like a clear case of bluff; or worse. People injured now are held by company agents and the nearest doctors ignored in order that a company physician can be the first to treat the

patient—and also give cautious testimony before the coroner-elect—with-street-car-campaign-funds. But if the victim must hereafter lie alongside the tracks until the hospital car gets round—it cannot jump over the cars ahead of it, that's certain—it may mean more tardy hospital service than before.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at the rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third gives a view in the primery showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

Printing that fits your purpose does double advertising. Get your next estimate from the Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

The Landis Melodrama. Yes, the Standard Oil company has been found guilty by Judge Landis of the United States court of rebating on 1,452 counts, and

Form of Will. I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of..... (or, if other property, describe the property.)

has been fined \$20,240,000. No, that is wrong. It is the fool people who buy their own oil of the oil trust that have been fined.—The Organizer.

The Standard controls 85 per cent of the output and when it boosts prices the little parasites will follow suit. The latter have no love for the people. All their howls against Rockefeller crowd were the result of their inability to skin the public as effectually as they desired. The threatened enormous increase in the price of oil may be avoided by the supreme court, which may scuttle the law or set aside the Chicago verdict, and then pose as the people's "savior." To confiscate nearly \$30,000,000 from the Standard and permit that corporation to retain control of its so-called vested rights and to raise the price of its products as is ridiculous a burlesque as any that appears in a theater where they give and take stage money by the handfuls.—Cleveland Citizen.

Even in "God's Own Country!" The New Zealand Times says: When all is said, there is little difference in the fundamental constitution of society between New Zealand and Great Britain, and there are not wanting signs that the root of the same evils which our kindred at home are deploring exists in a more or less dormant condition with us.

We are not able strangers to poverty and its consequences. A Socialist lecturer at the beginning of this week threw on the screen photographs of Wellington slums, and no one who knows the city can doubt

that the difficulty of securing adequate housing accommodation is being felt in our centers of population.

We were told the other day by a Wellington builder that when recently he advertised casual work for four or five unskilled laborers he had no fewer than forty-two applications, so that there is already in our midst either a number of genuine unemployed or else the first installment of and unemployable class.

The remarks, of more than one of

our magistrates and supreme court judges, when pronouncing sentences of late, make it clear that they recognize the presence of habitual drunkenness and the criminal, and in sections of our population in sufficient degree to demand attention and treatment.

It is obvious, on the other hand, that our manufacturers have been forced, like manufacturers elsewhere, to form combinations among themselves, and we have all the evils of trusts and rings to put up with.

ALHAMBRA

COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUNDAY) MATINEE

STATE FAIR WEEK—THE BIG SHOW

The FOUR HUNTINGS

and Their Company of FIFTY DANCERS, SINGERS, COMEDIANS and ACROBATS—in the BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS

The Only Musical Show in Town

THE FOOL HOUSE

Prices 15-25c-35-50-75c—Other Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

PABST PARK

Third and Burleigh Sts.

18 Acres of Fun—5 Acres of Shade

THE ONLY OUTDOOR AMUSEMENT RESORT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

The Wildest of Them All! DICK'S WILD WEST

and Indian Congress SEE Goldie Woodson Ride Bald Hornet

Admission 10c

Admission 10c

Admission 10c

Admission 10c